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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE worst act of the Administration thus far is the pardon extended by the President to Mullen, the police officer who arrested and imprisoned more than a hundred colored voters on no charge whatever, on the eve of an election in Cincinnati. The offence was so shameless that the criminal's counsel virtually abandoned his case in the course of its trial. The severe words of the judge who sentenced him to a term of imprisonment found a general response in the thoughts of all honest and patriotic Americans. But before half of that sentence has expired, Mr. Cleveland has set him at liberty. A more scandalous case we do not remember in the annals of recent politics, and it is not the defeat of justice in this case that is its worst feature. It will be understood by Bourbon workers everywhere that they need have no fear of this administration. The worst offences against free elections, short perhaps of murder, will be tenderly considered at Washington; and whatever the President can do to shield their perpetrators, will be done for them. With such a precedent as to what we may expect of this administration, the work of maintaining the popular confidence in free institutions for the next four years is not likely to be an easy one. It will be said that an offence that in moral and criminal significance amounts to high treason against popular government, is not adequately punished by the law, and that even when a light punishment has been inflicted, the national executive shows his sympathy with the offender rather than the law by setting him at liberty.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has issued an order by which army officers are subjected to a uniform rule as regards their absences from their regiments, whatever their employment in other duties. There is a rough justice in this, and very great abuses have arisen through the employment of political influence to enable an officer to lounge away his time in Washington, while his brother officers, because destitute of such influence, have to live on the frontier and fight the Indians. But the rule as promulgated is much too sweeping. In times of peace there arises a certain "differentiation of function" among the officers of our army, and some of them are assigned to duties in which they acquire especial expertness in various kinds of different work. To take a man who has been fourteen years in the Signal Service Bureau at Washington, and send him to the front to look after the Apaches or the Cheyennes, is not making the best possible use of that man. It is crippling one branch of the public service, without securing any corresponding advantage to any other. The abuses in question might have been put down without making any new rule, or at least without laying down one so rigid as this.

Mr. CURTIS admires this Administration as making the Civil Service at least less partisan than it has been under other presidents. We doubt the justice of the praise, and we are sure in some departments, such as the consular service, it has made more partisan appointments and changes than any recent predecessor. The Pension Bureau, under the management of Mr. Black, seems likely to quite equal the diplomatic service as an instance of a thoroughly partisan administration. In the examination of applicants for pensions, the government employs a large body of physicians throughout the country, and these are organized into boards of three each. Heretofore there has been no application of any party test in selecting these physicians, but preference has been given to doctors who served in the army during the war. If this gave the Republicans a preponderance, it was for a reason that was to their credit and not to that of the Democracy. But now Mr. Black is reconstructing these boards of surgical examiners in the interest

of the Democratic party. His plan is to make each of them consist of two Democrats and one Republican. He is dismissing men of experience from their places, and is giving the appointments to doctors who have had none in this work, and in some cases, none in any work, and in others to men who are not respected by the members of their profession. There is no excuse for this change in the make-up of these boards. There are no distinctions of Republican and Democrat in medicine. And the gain achieved by keeping these appointments free from partisan selection is one that the medical profession values too highly to be contented with Mr. Black's intrusion of such considerations into this branch of the public service.

MUCH conjecture has been set on foot by the publication of a letter professing to come from the President to a Democrat who recommended an applicant for a judgeship, and was horrified to find that the recommendation had been acted on. It seems the same Democrat wrote to the President deploring the appointment, on the ground that the man was "not qualified, morally or professionally," for the place. He had signed his testimonials simply to get rid of importunity, with the conviction that his claims would not be considered for a moment. The supposed letter from the President in reply to this administers what would be a well-deserved "wigg" to such an offender, and declares this is not the only case in which the Administration has been betrayed by such signatures to unworthy testimonials, although it is the first time that any sinner has had the grace to confess. Our suspicions were at once excited by the style of this letter on its first appearance. It is much better written than anything we have seen from Mr. Cleveland's pen. There is an absence of that inflated style which is typical of the President's thinking. These suspicions are confirmed by the examination of the judicial appointments made by the President before the date of this letter. There is no case whatever that corresponds to the supposed appointment. Not one of Mr. Cleveland's appointments of judges has fallen to a man of whom it can be said that he is "not qualified, morally or professionally" for the place. They have been few in number and of but small importance, and not of a kind to test the President's ability to select men for this, the most important of all appointed offices. We presume his admirers are short of matters for which to praise him, since the less scrupulous of them find it necessary to forge documents as a basis for eulogy. But in that case they should pay a little more attention to the proprieties of style and manner. They should practice the elephantine mode of writing as a preliminary.

THE Post-Office is preparing to put into operation a plan by which it undertakes the immediate delivery of letters in cities of over 4000 inhabitants, when a special and additional stamp costing ten cents is attached to such letters. The success of the plan must depend on the extent to which the public make use of it. It will not pay to keep a messenger-boy expressly at hand for such deliveries, if there are less than from a dozen to twenty such letters a day for delivery. And to what degree the public will feel the need of such expeditions, no one can tell until it is tried. For our part we should have preferred the Post-Office to have tried some of the things which have been found successful in European countries, before venturing on untried ground. In the British Islands, for instance, there is a free delivery of letters in country as well as city districts, without extra charge. It is too much to ask that such a system should be extended over our large and thinly-settled country. But could not the Post-Office single out those areas in which the density of population is up to the British average, and establish in these a delivery of letters by carriers at the rate of one cent additional charge for each letter? It would be left to the

discretion of each resident of such a district to refuse this payment, and on refusing to have their letters left at the Post-Office. In the neighborhoods of our large cities the receipts for such deliveries would far more than cover the salaries of the additional carriers, and on a bicycle—now widely used by the English carriers—a man could cover a very wide area. As matters now stand, the residents of districts ten miles from New York or Philadelphia, whose houses are within call of each other, enjoy fewer postal facilities than do the peasantry of the wilds of Connemara or Sutherlandshire.

THE New York bankers, having accepted silver small change in place of the gold they advanced to the Treasury, are now anxious to get as much as possible of it into circulation. They have sent out some 7000 circulars to bankers and the like, asking them to come in this way to the aid of the government in maintaining specie payments in gold. The responses have not been encouraging. About one in twenty thought it worth while to make any answer to the proposal, and of these many are unfavorable. The brilliant stroke by which the bankers surrendered to silver without taking any of the legal-tender dollars, does not seem to excite the admiration of the banking community generally.

THE Greenbackers have been holding state conventions in both New York and Pennsylvania, and reminding the public by their resolutions and nominations that the oldest of the "third parties" is neither dead nor dormant. The New York convention did not do much credit to the intelligence of its members by denouncing the importation of labor under contract. We should have expected well-informed men, who undertook to lead the country into better lines of financial action, to know that the importation of labor under contract already has been made a punishable offence. Again, the convention asked for a homestead law, exempting from seizure, for any debt but wages, homes to the value of at least \$1000. This sounds well, but its practical effect would be to limit the credit of all our less wealthy classes who own their own homes. The greatest disadvantage under which those classes now suffer is the limitation of their credit. The natural law by which wealth effects its distribution so as to tend to equality of condition between the rich and poor, meets with no greater obstacle than the organization of our credit system so as to exclude all but the rich, or at least the "well-to-do." To legislate so as to still farther exclude the poor from the system, would be about the worst policy the country could adopt. But just this must be the effect of any legislation that would debar them from pledging their possessions as the basis of credit.

THE Irish National League held its annual meeting in Chicago this year, and both in its resolutions and the speeches of its leaders, there was a justifiable display of exultation in the results already achieved in England. It was pointed out that this is the first instance in which an extension of the suffrage in England and Scotland had been accompanied by a similar extension in Ireland also,—not because the rulers of the country would not have been glad to continue step-mother treatment of Ireland, but because they dare not. And Mr. Alexander Sullivan pointed with pride to the obliteration of sectarian feeling within the sphere of influence occupied by the League. Mr. Parnell sits for a Roman Catholic constituency, and Mr. Biggar for a Protestant one.

In view of the coming election, there is a strong appeal for funds to pay election expenses, and to support those of the new members who cannot go to Westminster at their own charges. The British election system seems constructed to keep poor men from attempting to become candidates for Parliament. A great many expenses borne in America by the local governments, are thrown upon the candidates or their friends. The attempt even partly to amend this at the last session failed; but it may be expected with some confidence that the reformed Parliament now to be chosen will remove this obstacle to a genuine representation of the people of both islands.

A FEW of the Mormons are now aware that the only alternatives open to them are, to fight the United States, to obey the law against polygamy, or to leave the Territory. These are a growing, but still small, minority. The majority are trying to baffle the administration of justice by evasions and refusals to testify. Their papers make a great outcry against the commissioners who have the enforcement of the law in their hands. But when we look into their complaints, we never find them complaining that innocent persons are punished for polygamous practices. They only find fault with the vigor with which their cobwebs of evasion are swept aside in the decisions as to the force of the evidence against them, and the relevancy of the questions put to unwilling witnesses. The venerable policy of sticking one's head in the sand as a means of hiding, first invented by the ostrich, seems to find much favor with the heads of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints.

THE value of the custom-house line between the United States and Canada is shown by an advertisement in the Canadian newspapers offering for sale a farm near the border:—

"For sale—a farm within two miles of the boundary line at Lacolle, Province of Quebec, on which a row of buildings has been erected especially for trade purposes. No other house within two miles on either side of the line. Coal-house under sheds, stables, hay scales, etc. The stand is well known to the Americans, and all kinds of goods, such as liquor, butter, horses, grain, hay, etc., find an easy channel into the States at all times. A good, active business man can clear his \$100 a day or night, besides making on an average \$10,000 a year net profits."

With such a frontier as exists between the two countries, it never will be possible to maintain an effective custom-house line between them. And would it not be much wiser to give up the pretence of doing so, and to establish a common system of tariff duties for the whole continent?

ONE of the Virginia Bourbon newspapers, speaking of the efforts needed to carry that state for Mr. Fitz-Hugh Lee, says that "wrathful work" sometimes has its uses in such cases. This is capable of a good sense; it is often the case that a righteous wrath stirs men up to increased exertions in behalf of a good cause, without leading to any wrong acts. But in view of the record made by that party in 1883 at Danville, and of the situation of the two parties in that State, it is hard to believe that it was meant to be taken in any sense but a bad one. It means nothing, or it means that violence and terrorism, if violence and terrorism are found necessary, are to be used to secure the state government to the Democrats of Virginia. We should greatly regret any recourse to such means, but nothing could do more to help the Republican party in national politics than that. Once more "the blood of the martyrs" would be "the seed of the church." The Northern people need nothing more than they need to be reminded of their culpable neglect of their duty to the colored men in the South, upon whom they forced the duties and responsibilities of citizenship before they were prepared to accept them. Sneers at "the bloody shirt" are more like the old sneers at the Abolitionists than anything else in our later politics. It is of no use to sneer, so long as "the blood on the shirt is real blood." It may be that this is not as yet an effective rallying-cry. Anti-slavery was not such thirty years ago. The lazy, money-loving instincts of the Northern people are as much enlisted against enforcing justice in the South today as they were when Boston and its newspapers rose up and applauded Daniel Webster for his 7th of March speech in justification of slavery. The Boston *Advertiser* was as zealous for Mr. Webster as it is now against Mr. Hoar, because he pleads for exact and equal justice. But the day is coming when it will be felt that "nothing is settled until it is settled right," and that we owe something more than we have ever done for the establishment of equal rights in the South. "But," says the *Advertiser* to Mr. Hoar, "what do you mean to do about it? The Constitution is in the way." So it was in the way in 1851, but those who hated slavery found that, when once they really struck at that iniquity, a way was

opened. And if once the American people make up their mind that equal rights are to be the policy of this country, there will be a way to correspond to the will.

"I suppose," said a Northern lady to a Southerner, whom she had induced to read one of Judge Tourgee's books, "You think that all a libel upon the South." "No," he replied, "I think that is about the way in which things went after reconstruction in the South. And of this I am sure, that if we had taken up any class of people as you took up the freedmen, we would not have abandoned them as you did."

It is reported in Harrisburg that the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania means to interfere in case the sale of the South Pennsylvania railroad to the Pennsylvania Company is consummated. The new Constitution of the State forbids any railroad to become owner or controller of any line running parallel with its own. It is true that the Legislature has failed to adopt any legislation for the enforcement of this provision, although a bill for this purpose was offered at the last session. But it is the opinion of many of our jurists, ex-Chief-Justice Agnew among the number, that this neglect of the Legislature does not stop the State from proceeding in the matter. We do not see that it should. A declaration of this nature in our fundamental law should have at least as much force as a maxim of public polity derived from the Common Law. And this is the more reasonable as no legislation is needed to define the procedure or the penalty in this case. All that the Attorney-General requires of the courts is a declaration that the sale is void and of no effect from the beginning, and that any recognition of it on the part of the directors of the new railroad will result in the forfeiture of its charter, which was granted since the constitution went into effect.

THERE is now no doubt of the position occupied by the Democrats of Montgomery county, (Pennsylvania), on the Civil Service Law. They have declared "agin" it, by a unanimous vote in their convention. The local report says:

Jehu C. Webb, a delegate from Upper Providence, offered the following which was adopted by a vociferous aye:

Resolved, That the delegates to the State Convention be instructed to vote for a resolution instructing our Representatives and Senators to vote for the repeal of the Civil Service Reform law, and also to request President Cleveland to fill all the offices with Democrats at once.

There was not a single dissenting vote on the passage of this resolution. The convention then adjourned.

Jehu Webb, of Upper Providence, is evidently one of the old school—something of the Andrew Jackson and Texas Flanagan order. And it seems that his party in the large county of Montgomery—it has about 100,000 people—are of the same mind. But does he really fancy that "our Senators and Representatives" will regard the "instructions" of the Democratic State Convention?

THE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

THE American steamship companies have done well to put the whole case of their refusal before the country, so that the American people may be able to judge between them and the Post-office authorities. This is one of the questions that must come up for settlement at the next session of Congress, and the country has had ample notice that it cannot entrust any farther discretion to this administration. The hostility shown to American shipping interests by Secretary Whitney in his crusade against Mr. Roach, is equally manifest in the action of the Postmaster-General in his treatment of the American steamship lines. When Congress meets, its members should have been made to understand that no party advantage is to be allowed to stand in the way of the country's interests. The appropriations for carrying the mails must be made with such mandatory explicitness that Col. Vilas shall have no choice but to pay them.

The five companies begin by pointing out that they are exercising a discretion with which the law has invested them in the most unmistakable way. Up to the last session of Congress they were compelled to take the mails, before they could get a clearance from our government from any American or foreign port. It was known that this was a gross injustice, as in many cases the compensation did not cover the expense of handling them. So Congress expressly repealed this part of the law, and made every American steamship line free to refuse or accept the terms offered by the Post-Office. It did so with the distinct purpose to enable them to refuse just such terms as Col. Vilas has offered, and as a measure for removing the unjust burdens laid by the law upon our merchant marine. The five companies are doing exactly as was expected, when they say to Col. Vilas that they will not render this service for the scanty compensation he offers.

At the same time Congress put it in the power of the Postmaster-General to make such an offer as the companies are willing to accept. It appropriated \$800,000 for the transportation of foreign mails. Of this about \$350,000 goes to foreign companies for carrying mails on routes not covered by any American steamship line. At least \$400,000 are left clear for the payment of American ships running from our own to foreign ports. And the law specified a mode by which this sum might be expended as fairly as possible. It authorized the Postmaster-General to advertise for proposals from American steamship lines, and to accept the lowest bid, not exceeding fifty cents a mile for the route actually traversed. This did not go into force until the first day of July, while the repeal of the enactment compelling the companies to take the mails at any rate offered, went into force two months earlier. In those two months the companies might have refused the rates previously taken, but they continued to accept them. They also did so through the month of July, as they understood the Postmaster-General had the matter under advisement. They only approached the Post-Office authorities collectively when they found that the appropriation did not cover more than 20 cents a mile. Then they gave it united notice that they would agree collectively to compensation at that rate. This is the amount of the "bulldozing," which Col. Vilas resents so fiercely.

But the Postmaster-General, after keeping the subject under consideration till the beginning of August, refused to spend the money appropriated by the last Congress, and offered them the compensation specified in an old law of Congress. He said he would give them the whole of the sum received by the government for the transport of letters, being five cents a letter. This they very properly refused, as not in accordance with the law of Congress adopted last session, and as not just in itself. When this law was adopted, the postage on foreign letters was twelve, if not twenty-four cents a half-ounce to Europe, and proportionally higher to China, Japan and Australia. By international agreement this was reduced to a uniform rate of five cents a half-ounce for all foreign letters. Those countries which had been giving their steamship companies the amount of the postage on foreign letters, at once changed this rate of compensation by making it independent of what was received under the new agreement. The United States alone made no such change. It alone continued to so manage its foreign mails as to derive a revenue from them at the expense of its merchant marine.

Last year we paid \$325,000 for the transport of foreign mails; Italy paid \$2,000,000; France \$4,500,000; England over \$3,000,000. For the mails taken to Mexico and Central America we paid about \$10,000; Mexico paid ten times as much for having her mails brought to our ports. For carrying the mails between Rio de Janeiro and New York the Brazilian government paid \$100,000; we almost nothing. For carrying the mails from Sydney to San Francisco the Australian authorities paid our ships \$400,000; for their transport over the same route in the other direction we paid \$11,479.68.

These contrasts find a still more curious illustration in the case where the foreign rate of payment passes into the hands of the American Post-Office. The English government pays our Post-Office 52½ cents a pound for the letters carried in unopened post bags from New York to San Francisco. Does our Post-Office pay this over to the railroads or our steamship lines for taking these mails on to their destination? Not at all; to recompense them at this rate would have a demoralizing effect. The American Post-Office actually pockets 26½ cents of this sum, giving the railroads 26 cents, and the steamships nothing!

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If Mr. Cleveland has a fragment of the good sense and determination for which his friends give him credit, he will put a stop to this nonsense in the Post-Office, and will remind the country lawyer he put at its head, that it exists for the benefit of the American people, and not for the indulgence of his whims.

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WE did not expect the *Week* of Toronto, which numbers Mr. Goldwin Smith among its editorial contributors, to relish our comments upon his recent article on the Irish question. But neither did we expect of it such a tissue of misrepresentations of our own position as we find in a paragraph in its issue of the 18th inst.

It says that we find ourselves "somewhat at a loss to specify the intelligible causes of Irish secession." Our readers will recollect that we gave as reasons precisely those which justify the Italians in casting off the rule of the Austrians, the Poles in rising against Russia, and the American people in effecting their independence of Great Britain? The right of a nation to itself, is the first of all political rights, and however great or small the foreign element in Ireland called "loyalists," there is no doubt in any impartial mind that the Irish are a nation separate from all others, and are entitled to the control of their own destinies. From the day they looked each other in the eyes at the Parliament of Kilkenny, they have not acquiesced for an hour in being governed by or in any way identified with the English nation. To compare the burst of passion in which the Southern people tried to break up the American Union, into which they came freely, and which they had practically governed through the greater part of its history, with the age-long resolve of the Irish people to be free from the rule of a race alien in blood, religion and character from themselves, is to confound all moral considerations. And yet it is to this comparison that the *Week* condescends.

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But "go from home to hear home news!" The *Week* has learned that "the Irish vote has gone over from the Democratic party to Mr. Blaine." Any well-informed American could have told our Canadian contemporary that Mr. Cleveland got about two Irish votes for Mr. Blaine's one, that without the support of the great majority of the Irish American voters he could never have been elected, and also that he and his friends have shown the utmost carefulness to conciliate those Irish leaders who stood by them in the election of last November. Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts could assure Mr. Smith that the President has not neglected his Irish friends. The effect of Mr. Blaine's candidacy, or rather of the spread of Protectionist opinions among the Irish-American voters, has been to divide that vote between the two parties, in-

stead of allowing it to be monopolized by one of them. With Mr. Smith's unreasoning horror of the Irish influence on both continents, he ought to welcome this result as a vast gain for the cause of good government, as indeed it is. And it is so precisely because it is not a transfer of the Irish voters from one party to the other, but an outbreak of thoughtful independence on the part of a large minority,—the most intelligent section of them—against the leadership which bound them to one party.

WILL IT BECOME A POLITICAL ISSUE?

THERE are strong evidences that the question of the relations of the railroads to the people is about to come very distinctly under the public notice in Pennsylvania, and that nothing is likely to prevent a searching review of the whole matter.

To this end, indeed, affairs have long been shaping. The step taken in the Constitution of 1873 was a great advance. In that instrument the whole position is defined, the public rights are stated, and the restrictions to which the railways must submit are fixed. While it is true that the Legislature has not acted in the direction of enforcing these provisions by placing pains and penalties upon those who violate them, it is also true that they stand without any impairment. They are explicit and definite; they are mandatory upon the officials who represent the State; they are available for the prevention of the abuses they define and forbid.

This being true, the issues which arise under these clauses of the Constitution,—the consolidation of parallel lines, the creation of monopolies by absorbing competitors,—are necessarily and naturally presented to the people for consideration. A popular examination of the subject becomes inevitable. The break-down of the Southern Pennsylvania line, if that should now occur, will give a large section of the State a deep and serious interest in the inquiry why the construction of the road is not going on as has been so definitely promised and agreed.

It is safe to presume that when this large question is once brought into notice it will be adequately discussed. And it is natural to ask whether it may not become a political issue.

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The drift of the discussion indeed does not turn toward specific designs, the critic's position being in the main correct, but toward the method to be adopted for obtaining such designs. The title of the *North American's* symposium is therefore a misnomer. Instead of "Grant's Memorial; What Shall It Be," the title should be amended to read "How to Decide What It Shall Be." These first utterances clear up the matter so far as this, that they make plain the opening of the way; they determine the initiatory step necessary to be taken, namely, to fix upon the best method for bringing out and securing the adoption of the most suitable, appropriate and worthy design America is capable of producing.

Mr. Calvert Vaux, architect, calls for the coöperation of the representative architects of the country, and would have the whole undertaking committed to a selected body of these, whose works have already demonstrated their fitness for the responsibility. Mr. W. H. Beard, painter, would hold a sort of general election in which every man, woman and child in the country might have a vote. Let every one be given a chance to be heard, and from the mass of material contributed, let a few competent persons, presumably artists and architects, select whatever is valuable, and so gradually sift out a plan representing the ideas of the American people.

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AMONG the conspicuous figures in the public affairs of Pennsylvania, during a decade which ended when the great Civil War began, was Jeremiah S. Black, who, appointed a county judge in 1842, when only thirty-two years old, had in 1851 been elected to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, and in 1857 had been appointed Attorney-General of the United States. After the war Judge Black maintained an aggressive prominence, but it was not so much as a man of action: rather, he drew attention by his abilities at the bar, and his vigorous discussions in reviews and magazines of political issues and historical events. The war, in fact, set a limit to his career. He belonged in thought and disposition to the school of politics which suffered a serious eclipse,—if not actual extinction,—at Appomattox, and his relations to men and affairs, after he left the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, was rather that of a critic than an actor. He who had grown up to consider the State of Pennsylvania as the secure possession of the Democratic party, and the general government as belonging by prescriptive right to the gentlemen of the South and their Northern allies, could not but stand aghast at a political change so great as to be an absolute revolution.

Judge Black, notwithstanding, was the son of a steady Whig, and the grandson of a resolute Federalist. His father, Henry Black, served in various local places of dignity for many years, and sat in Congress as Representative from the Somerset district of Pennsylvania, from 1839 to 1843. His mother's father, Captain Patrick Sullivan, a native Irishman, who served in the War of Independence, continued through life an admirer and an adherent of the principles and methods represented by George Washington, and an opponent of those ideas which young Mr. Gallatin, the Swiss adventurer, had not discouraged in the county of Westmoreland, in the year 1794. But Jeremiah Black became, when a student-at-law, at the age of eighteen, a Democrat of the Jackson type,—a "thorough-going," aggressive, unqualified, unhesitating partisan; and such he remained to the end of his life. It has been the pleasure of his son, the editor of this volume, and the present Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, to endeavor to indoctrinate the Democracy of the present day with a fanciful and much idealized Jeffersonism; but the father, when he took up Democracy, did it less for the sake of the "sage of Monticello," than the "hero of New Orleans." His law preceptor, Chauncey Forward, whose daughter he married, was the local leader of the Democracy, and apart from the influence of these facts there was a powerful political tendency in Pennsylvania, at that period, to a connection with that vigorous organization which, from Simon Snyder's election in 1808 to that morning in 1854 when the fact of James Pollock's amazing majority burst upon the dazed partisans of Governor Bigler, held almost an unbroken grip upon the State. For a young, energetic and decidedly aggressive politician, in a mountain town of Western Pennsylvania in the year 1828, the attraction toward the leadership of Andrew Jackson was almost irresistible.

But we cannot linger so long over the earlier period of Judge Black's life. His service as district judge, from 1842 to 1851, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1852 to 1855, and as an associate on that bench for two years more, are minor to the experience he had and the figure he made in the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan. That was an era upon which a powerful light has been beaten. What the conductors of the government of the United States did and failed to do between the 4th of March, 1857, and the corresponding date in 1861, will forever remain a subject of serious attention to the student of American history. That Judge Black did in that trying time bear himself with a higher patriotism than did those of his associates who were looking forward gladly to the end of the Union, and were conniving at, if not actually aiding the treason, is indisputable. He was not a Secessionist; however much he had yielded to the task-masters who had prostituted his party, and had attempted to enslave the Republic, he

¹ESSAYS AND SPEECHES OF JEREMIAH S. BLACK. With a Biographical Sketch. By Chauncey F. Black. 8vo. Pp. 621. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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JEREMIAH S. BLACK.¹

AMONG the conspicuous figures in the public affairs of Pennsylvania, during a decade which ended when the great Civil War began, was Jeremiah S. Black, who, appointed a county judge in 1842, when only thirty-two years old, had in 1851 been elected to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, and in 1857 had been appointed Attorney-General of the United States. After the war Judge Black maintained an aggressive prominence, but it was not so much as a man of action; rather, he drew attention by his abilities at the bar, and his vigorous discussions in reviews and magazines of political issues and historical events. The war, in fact, set a limit to his career. He belonged in thought and disposition to the school of politics which suffered a serious eclipse,—if not actual extinction,—at Appomattox, and his relations to men and affairs, after he left the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, was rather that of a critic than an actor. He who had grown up to consider the State of Pennsylvania as the secure possession of the Democratic party, and the general government as belonging by prescriptive right to the gentlemen of the South and their Northern allies, could not but stand aghast at a political change so great as to be an absolute revolution.

Judge Black, notwithstanding, was the son of a steady Whig, and the grandson of a resolute Federalist. His father, Henry Black, served in various local places of dignity for many years, and sat in Congress as Representative from the Somerset district of Pennsylvania, from 1839 to 1843. His mother's father, Captain Patrick Sullivan, a native Irishman, who served in the War of Independence, continued through life an admirer and an adherent of the principles and methods represented by George Washington, and an opponent of those ideas which young Mr. Gallatin, the Swiss adventurer, had not discouraged in the county of Westmoreland, in the year 1794. But Jeremiah Black became, when a student-at-law, at the age of eighteen, a Democrat of the Jackson type,—a "thorough-going," aggressive, unqualified, unhesitating partisan; and such he remained to the end of his life. It has been the pleasure of his son, the editor of this volume, and the present Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, to endeavor to indoctrinate the Democracy of the present day with a fanciful and much idealized Jeffersonism; but the father, when he took up Democracy, did it less for the sake of the "sage of Monticello," than the "hero of New Orleans." His law preceptor, Chauncey Forward, whose daughter he married, was the local leader of the Democracy, and apart from the influence of these facts there was a powerful political tendency in Pennsylvania, at that period, to a connection with that vigorous organization which, from Simon Snyder's election in 1808 to that morning in 1854 when the fact of James Pollock's amazing majority burst upon the dazed partisans of Governor Bigler, held almost an unbroken grip upon the State. For a young, energetic and decidedly aggressive politician, in a mountain town of Western Pennsylvania in the year 1823, the attraction toward the leadership of Andrew Jackson was almost irresistible.

But we cannot linger so long over the earlier period of Judge Black's life. His service as district judge, from 1842 to 1851, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1852 to 1855, and as an associate on that bench for two years more, are minor to the experience he had and the figure he made in the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan. That was an era upon which a powerful light has been beaten. What the conductors of the government of the United States did and failed to do between the 4th of March, 1857, and the corresponding date in 1861, will forever remain a subject of serious attention to the student of American history. That Judge Black did in that trying time bear himself with a higher patriotism than did those of his associates who were looking forward gladly to the end of the Union, and were conniving at, if not actually aiding the treason, is indisputable. He was not a Secessionist; however much he had yielded to the task-masters who had prostituted his party, and had attempted to enslave the Republic, he

¹ESSAYS AND SPEECHES OF JEREMIAH S. BLACK. With a Biographical Sketch. By Chauncey F. Black. 8vo. Pp. 621. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

did not ever knowingly consent to put himself in the category with Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson; and when the weak old President, passing perilously near the abyss of betrayal, avoided it by a hand's breadth, it was largely due to the influence of his younger and more virile counselor.

Yet the vehemence of Judge Black's partisanship colored all his expressions except those strictly professional. In this volume the best portions are the legal arguments. Some of these, relating to causes of much importance, are fine specimens of legal skill and forensic force. They show Judge Black on his best side. His mind was direct, clear and analytic. He marshaled his facts like Cæsar his army, and the logic of their arrangement is not more remarkable than the vigor with which he pointed out their grouping and drove home the inevitable conclusions which they presented. If we leave his strictly legal efforts in any direction we are almost sure to encounter his political bias, and see how extremely he held to his view. In this volume the letters to Charles Francis Adams, (on the character of Mr. Seward); to Judge Hoar, (in reference to Secretary Stanton); to Vice-President Wilson, (discussing Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet, etc.); to General Garfield and to Mr. Stoughton, are all more or less unpleasant to the unbiased reader, who is reading for truth's sake, and not to indulge his party spleen or revive political hatreds. Many of the passages in the letters to Mr. Wilson, discussing Mr. Stanton's actions, his political relations, etc., are almost grotesque when considered in the light of actual events, and of the conclusions to which the mass of American people came during and since their great internal convulsion. In fact, their author never recovered himself. He was overwhelmed but not regenerated. He remained to the day of his quitting the stage, two years ago, a Pennsylvania Democrat of the James Buchanan school. And what could be a greater anachronism than that?

The volume does contain, however, some papers and addresses that may be noted as less partisan. There is a brief but feeling eulogy on Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin. The argument with Ingersoll is a good array of the facts and arguments which crush the notions of that egotistic atheist. The speech in the Constitutional Convention of 1873, on the Legislative oath, and the argument before the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate, on Railroad Monopoly, present much weighty and useful matter. And there is an address on "Religious Liberty," delivered in 1856, before the Phrenokosmian Society of Pennsylvania College, in which there is a glowingly generous estimate of Lord Baltimore, William Penn, and Roger Williams, as the founders of their respective states. The liberality in these passages must be taken as an offset to the harshness that disfigures the political writings.

WEEKLY NOTES.

LIEUT. Eugene Griffin, of the Engineers Corps, U. S. A., gives, in a monograph called "Our Seacoast Defences," (G. P. Putman's Sons, for the Military Service Institution), a very full and intelligent summary of the facts in a subject of admitted importance. Lieut. Griffin sketches the history of our coast fortifications, and describes their present condition, including armaments. Contrasting our situation with the position of other powers, he proves very clearly that the United States is in no condition to ward off a naval attack, regardless of our lack of war ships, a branch of the subject into which his inquiry does not lead him. Our granite forts were at one time equal to the best works of that kind anywhere, but they have long been antiquated; they offer no defense whatever against the heavy guns of modern days, and the Republic has built neither guns nor fortifications of the improved kind, to say nothing of ships, the while other powers, even such powers as China, Japan and Chili, have been availing themselves of the best results of engineering science. Lieutenant Griffin is not an alarmist, yet he tells a really alarming story. His object is to rouse thinking men to the necessities of the case, and his labors, we should say, will prove an important fact in that direction.

THE scholarly world has sustained a severe loss in the death of Professor Georg Curtius. Through his labors, as well as through those of Ernst Curtius, the name has become identified with the study of classical philology in Germany. Georg Curtius's work was largely in the field of Greek grammar and etymology, but he was a philologist in a wider sense, standing at the time of his death as one of the leaders of the Bopp school. Not more than a year ago he reaffirmed the principles of the school in a *Schrift zur kritik der neuesten sprachforschung*, a work which has already provoked much discussion.

It is a noteworthy fact that the two most interesting statements thus far made concerning the Mahdi have come from foreigners, and are translations into English. The first, (noticed in

THE AMERICAN of May 23), was from the pen of Richard Buchta, a young Austrian photographer, while the present work, ("The Mahdi—Past and Present"—Harpers' Handy Series), is by James Darmesteter, professor in the College de France. Professor Darmesteter, like Herr Buchta, corrects the prevalent etymology. "Mahdi" is not the one who leads, but he who is led. Neither author seems to think worthy of mention the fact that the Koran is sometimes described by the adjective *hudun*, though this may have had some influence on the word "Mahdi." A glance at the index of a book like Weil's *Geschichte der Chalifen* reveals the existence in Mussulman history of a great number of Mahdis, and of these Prof. Darmesteter has selected the most famous. The last Mahdi, who has in all probability gone to join his predecessors, was predestined for the Mahdship by the fact of his being named Mohammed, while his father and mother bore the same names as did the parents of the great prophet. Moreover, the year 1300 of the Hegira had been named by tradition as the year of the final triumph of Islam, and it was in the year 1300, (1883 of our reckoning), that the army of Hicks Pasha met with its terrible disaster. Of the actual inner history of the Mahdi Prof. Darmesteter is as much in the dark as the rest of us, though he makes it quite clear that the revolt was not against the foreigners but against the Turkish Sultan in the person of the Egyptian Government. The author quotes numerous authorities in support of his assertions, and the translator, Ada S. Ballin, appends accounts of the Mahdi taken from the English newspapers.

THE death of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, ("H. H.") in San Francisco, is one of the sorest losses our literature has sustained this year, if not the very sorest. Mrs. Jackson was a daughter of Prof. Fitch of Amherst, and owed much to the scholastic atmosphere in which she was brought up, although never was woman freer from the affectations of a learned lady. It was as a contributor in prose and verse to the *Atlantic Monthly*, that she first won the regards of the reading world. Her poetry never was popular up to the level of its merits. To our thinking she was the only singer of the newer generation who moved on the same level with the poets who made their reputation before the war. But she was too fond of enigmatic treatment of her themes to rightly catch the popular ear, although Mr. Emerson tells us they "have rare merit of thought and expression, and will reward the reader for the careful attention they require." As a prose writer she has a firm and effective touch, which is as light as her subject calls for, and yet always with an undertone of Puritan seriousness, which shows the pit whence she was digged. As a writer for the young she had few superiors, and no one will ever forget the delightful candor and graphic power with which she told of her escapade as a runaway to the young readers of *St. Nicholas*. Besides many sketches, she wrote two novels for the "No Name" series, and possibly the "Saxe Holm Stories" for *Scribner's Monthly*. In later years she took up the cause of the Indians with all her Puritan fervor and intolerance of unrighteousness. It may be feared that literature lost as much as philanthropy won by the change. Her volume, "A Century of Dishonor" is not an effective book; and her "Ramona," which has been one of the best selling books of the year, shows that she lacked the broadly dramatic touch by which Mrs. Stowe made "Uncle Tom's Cabin" a power for the emancipation of the negro. It was the interest that prompted these books, which also led her to leave her home in Colorado, and to live in California, in discharge of a commission from the government to secure the remnant of the Indians in that State as much of their rights as is still possible.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS is alleged to have said that "the final funeral oration upon General Grant, the one which is to do full justice to his memory," (etc., etc.), must be delivered from the floor of the United States Senate, by Roscoe Conkling. It is to be hoped that Mr. Douglass said no such thing, and has no such notion. Not that his view is particularly important; but that he ought to be aware, like other people, of the eminent fitness of Mr. Conkling's present station, and the satisfaction which his absence from ceremonials such as General Grant's funeral causes. Whatever Mr. Conkling may or may not do in his remaining years, he cannot fitly represent, in any public capacity, the Republicans of the United States, and the eloquence which Mr. Douglass seems to think he so especially possesses has no charm for the great mass of them.

ANOTHER very interesting and useful collection of the reports of the Consuls of the United States has been issued by the State Department. It contains about fifty reports and occupies over 200 pages. The *Hartford Courant*, by the way, thus remarks upon it:

In glancing over its contents it seems to have much that is of interest to American manufacturers and farmers. But as the Department of State has

recently made public a statement that our consuls as a class are utterly inefficient, we cannot understand why the Department should put the government to the expense of printing reports from such sources. Is it possible that the Department in making its wholesale charges against consuls was speaking in a Pickwickian sense, merely designing to prepare the public mind for the wholesale decapitation which is in progress? At all events it is noticeable that the reports in the present pamphlet which seem to be of special value are from consuls who have held their positions for several years.

REVIEWS.

STANLEY'S "THE CONGO AND THE FOUNDING OF ITS FREE STATE."

"THERE is less sickness by half in the Congo basin, even in its present unprepared condition, than there is in the 'bottom lands' of Arkansas, a state which has doubled its population during the last twenty-five years." These words suffice to set forth Stanley's faith in his mission, and, when the magnitude of his results is considered, it certainly seems high time that others should have faith in it also.

Self-styled "practical" men, whose narrow selfishness is limited to the ability to amass money, sneer at the efforts of every enthusiastic pioneer, yet when his enthusiasm has surmounted all obstacles, who so quick as these men to snatch the profits? This snatching has already commenced in Africa, yet, as our author is careful to point out, comparatively little impetus can be given to African trade until railways are made to connect its great river basins with the coast. The Congo requires but a line of 147 miles from Vivi to Stanley Pool, to open up between ten and eleven thousand miles of river banks.

Our author's attempts to follow the "old chroniclers" resulted less favorably than his trip "Through the Dark Continent," so that his historical account of the river may be said to commence with the expedition of Captain Tuekey, and with the story of the relations of the Portuguese with Congo-land. The splendors of Congo-land, as narrated by Lopez and others, do not obtain full credence from Stanley, who states his belief that the condition of things in the sixteenth century was not very different from that which now exists; *i. e.*, that the country was possessed by a great number of small chiefs, among whom one or more held a sort of seniority. In 1584 the Portuguese were expelled from Ambassi, or San Salvador, the capital of Congo-land, which is an inland tract upon the Lower Congo, and from that date until now the Portuguese have had no settlement near the mouth of the river.

The attentive reader of this work will, probably for the first time, understand the distinction between the "African International Association" and the "Comité l'Etudes du Haut Congo," and will follow the chain of circumstances which led to Stanley's reappearance off Banana Point two years and two days after he had quitted it. The Lower Congo flows through a forested triangle twenty miles wide at its base, bounded by a line of hills north and south. In this triangle the stream has an average width of three and a half miles, widening to over seven at its mouth between Shark's and Banana Points. Immediately inside these points lie Banana Creek and Diego's Bay, two deep indentations of the coast line, and about thirty miles up the stream commences a labyrinth of islands which extends to Borna, the chief emporium of the trade of the Lower Congo. Just above Borna the hills meet, and the Congo becomes a comparatively narrow, swiftly rushing stream. At Mokki the cliffs rise to 1000 feet, and at the Vivi reach, the deep river flows within a defile 600 yards wide. The current is too swift and powerful in the centre for any small steamer, so that those of the Association were compelled to cling close to the south shore.

The Association has made more than 400 treaties with some 2000 chiefs, and the privileges conferred by these treaties may to our eyes seem large. But land isn't valuable in Africa. Articles which to us seem of small value, loom large in the eyes of an African, who is not, according to our author, by any means the unsophisticated being we commonly suppose. Stanley declares he will back a Congolese native against Jew or Christian, Parsee or Banyan, and that as for "unsophisticated"—"apply the term to yourself or to a Red Indian, but it is utterly inapplicable to an African." From March 18th, 1880, to February 21, 1881, Stanley, with a force of 106 men, was engaged in making a wagon-way from Vivi to Isanghila, to avoid the dangerous rapids. It was a period of trouble. Almost at its commencement one of the Europeans died of typhoid fever, and the leader himself was stricken with bilious fever. With the thermometer at 63°, and draughts sweeping down the gorge, it seemed very cold here in the heart of Africa. The transit of the *En Avant* over the rugged road, the meeting with De Brazza, and the final victory, are most graphically re-

lated, and as we read of the sufferings endured we cannot fail to sympathize, not only with the toilers, but even with the man who went back after a fond look at Banana Point.

It was only by protracted negotiations that the site of Leopoldville was purchased. Ngalyema, a powerful Babeke trader, ruled at the adjacent village of Kintamo, but Ngalyema and his men were interlopers in the territory of the Wambundu. Stanley did not discover this fact until Ngalyema had fleeced him of goods to the value of £210, besides two asses and a dog. The negotiations carried on with a stranger naturally irritated the rightful owners of the soil, and when their good will was gained, Ngalyema, who appears to have been a most unconscionable rogue, was truculent.

In describing the glories of the Upper Congo our author becomes poetical, and awards to the African river scenic preference over even the Hudson. Perhaps he is carried away by his impressions—the illustrations of Congo scenery certainly bear out this idea—but enthusiasm may be pardoned in a man who has done so much.

During the eleven months which elapsed during Stanley's absence upon the Upper Congo and in Europe to recuperate, (April 1882, March 1883), the settlements upon the Lower Congo, especially Leopoldville, did not prosper. The officers in charge did not understand the African, and mutual distrust led to a cessation of intercourse. He who carefully reads Stanley's pages will see that it is not easy for an unpracticed white man to deal with the African. Shrewd concerning all within his knowledge, he is suspicious of novelties, and his very impressionableness, his varying humor, make him seem treacherous. It takes a hearty, joyous, yet self-possessed and somewhat artful man to keep on good terms with the native. The second volume commences with a long catalogue of troubles. The drowning of Lieut. Kallina, that of Lieut. Janssen and the Abbé Guyot, the abandonment of Kimpoko station, and the burning of that of Bolobo, followed each other with a rapidity that would have overwhelmed a man of less strength of purpose than H. M. Stanley. A trip up the river restored things to order, and at Equator Station Stanley himself was surprised at the amount of work accomplished by Lieutenants Vangele and Coquilhat, and at the influence they had acquired over the surrounding nations.

The Mussulman slave-trader, the greatest enemy with which European civilization has now to contend in Africa, was at work upon the Upper Congo in 1883. Three hundred fighting men had raided throughout a country as large as Ireland, surprising and burning villages by night, massacring the men, and carrying off as slaves the women and children. The most difficult task before the administration of the Congo Free State will be the suppression of these raids of Arabized Africans upon their pagan neighbors.

The treaty made at Munyanga, by which the chiefs of the Ngombi and Mafela countries recognize the suzerainty of the International Association, promise to leave all roads and waterways, right of collecting tolls, and game, fishing, mining and forest rights in its hands, and vow to assist the Association in its work of governing and civilizing the country, is given in full, with its about 300 signatures. The chiefs agree to adopt the blue flag with the golden star for their banner, and to be ready to render armed assistance in case of need.

It cannot be said that Henry M. Stanley, though by no means slow to give himself credit, has grudged praise to those officers of the Association who strove faithfully to do their duty. To the doings of such men he devotes many pages of his second volume. But he makes it clear that progress has been much hindered by the presence of a number of young idlers, whose only idea was either that they were to receive a salary and to be waited on by black men; or that all the drudgery was done, and that they would have nothing to do but hunt the elephants and giraffes with which their fancy peopled Congo-land. For such "magnificent creatures" Stanley, like every man who knows that he has within him the ability to do good work, has the most profound contempt.

It may be said that Stanley's own frequent sicknesses, and the deaths of many of his comrades, prove the unhealthiness of the Congo, but it is not so. The narrative shows clearly that want of proper food in some cases, and wilful indulgence in improper food or habits in others, were the chief causes of sickness and death. Pioneers like Livingston and Stanley suffer from lack of comforts necessary to Europeans—their successors are more likely to suffer from over-indulgence in European vices, especially that of liquor, which kills more quickly in Africa than in Europe. Contrary to our usual ideas concerning the causes of fever, the sick list of the Association has shown that the stations upon the Upper Congo, situated only a few feet above high water, and with many hundred square miles of black fat loam around them, are far more healthy than Vivi, Leopoldville and other stations which are placed upon rocky platforms high above the river. The cañon blasts are not harmless any more than are the confined malarial hollows, and our

¹THE CONGO AND THE FOUNDING OF ITS FREE STATE: A Story of Work and Exploration. By Henry M. Stanley. In two volumes. New York: Harper & Bros. 1885.

author records his mistake in founding stations in exposed positions shunned by the natives—all to escape that bugbear malaria, which the coast winds persist in bringing nevertheless.

The summer climate of the Congo does not appear to be warmer than the summer climate of Philadelphia, but the temperature varies some 40° in a day, and it is these variations which kill the unwary.

Our author's estimate of the population of the Congo basin, (43,000,000), based upon what he saw upon the banks of the river, is of course unreliable, yet from other travelers we know that parts are densely peopled. His estimate of the area of the basin is probably approximately correct, (1,508,000 square miles.) France, secured in her possession of the Ogomé and Kevilu, has by the action of the Berlin Conference received 62,400 square miles upon the north bank of the Congo; Portugal has 30,700 square miles upon its tributary, the Quango; nearly 350,000 square miles are still unclaimed by Europeans, but the Congo Free State is lord over 1,005,200 square miles. A great result from the boat voyage down the Congo, undertaken a few years since by a comparatively unknown man.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

THE BOOK OF PSALMS, (American Version.) With the Readings and Renderings preferred by the American Committee of Revision Incorporated into the Text. Edited by John G. Lansing, D. D. New York: Fords, Howard and Hulbert.

We have received this very neat edition of the Book of Psalms in the revised version, edited by Prof. John G. Lansing, of New Brunswick Seminary. This edition reverses the arrangement adopted in the Oxford and Cambridge editions, which are the ones most circulated in this country. It embodies in the text the readings and renderings preferred by the American Committee of Revision, and it remands to the appendix those preferred by the English committee, and not by the American. It is thus distinctly the American revision on those points on which the two committees differed, which however, are few as compared with the whole number of corrections made in the authorized version. This presentation of the text is absolutely necessary, if we are to appreciate the work done by the American revisers. It is true that all their preferences are noted in the English appendix, but some of the most important only in a general statement, and not repeatedly, as often as they recur. Thus their substitution "lovingkindness" for "mercy" applies to nearly 250 passages, and is mentioned in the appendix but once. So the American substitution of "JEHOVAH" for "LORD" occurs 689 times in the Psalms alone, and is noted but once in the English appendix. It is therefore impossible for the reader of an English edition to ascertain the text preferred by the American committee, without taking an amount of trouble far beyond the possibility of average human nature.

There will be differences of opinion as to the comparative merits of the two recensions of the revised version. The verdict will much depend upon the preference for certain archaisms which are vanishing out of everyday speech, but which the Bible consecrates to many readers. These the American text rejects. Such are "tellecth" for "numbereth," as in Milton; "holpen" for "helped;" "which" for "who," as meaning persons; "meat" for "food," when flesh-meat is not specifically mentioned; and the use of "an" for "a" before an aspirated "h." We decidedly prefer the conservatism of the American revisers in not changing "He is clothed with majesty" to "He is appareled with majesty;" and some other inexplicable preferences for words of less dignity are rejected by our countrymen, in spite of their dislike for archaisms. Sometimes their rendering amounts to altogether a different understanding of the Hebrew, as when they substitute for the English "We spend our years as a tale that is told," "We bring our years to an end as a sigh." But these large variations are exceptional, as both committees are agreed as to all the principal alterations in the sense which depart from the authorized version.

The publishers do not promise any other books of the Bible in this form; but we hope they will not stop with the Psalms. There is need of an edition of the separate books, like that of the authorized version published by the Bagsters some years ago, and now out of print. No one really appreciates the comparative independence of the separate parts of the collection we call the Bible, until he has read them in this shape. And the Bible gains much through this way of reading.

THE DÆMON OF DARWIN. By the author of "Biogen," [Dr. Elliott Coues.] ("The Biogen Series," No. 2.) Pp. 64. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.—**A BUDDHIST CATECHISM ACCORDING TO THE CANON OF THE SOUTHERN CHURCH.** By Henry S. Olcott. ("The Biogen Series," No. 3.) Pp. 84. Same publishers.

Prof. Elliott Coues, whose "Biogen" we reviewed some time ago, is continuing the discussions of scientific philosophy begun in that little monograph, in a series of books he calls "The Biogen Series," and of which Estes & Lauriat, of Boston, are the publishers. The second and third of the series are "The Dæmon of Darwin," by Dr. Coues himself, and "A Buddhist Catechism," by Col. Henry S. Olcott, the President of the Theosophical Society, edited with notes and introduction by Dr. Coues. The former is strictly a memorial discourse on the death of Charles Darwin, in which Dr. Coues states his views as to the bearings of the great revolution in scientific philosophy which began with the "Origin of Species," denying that it leads on to the materialistic and fatalistic doctrines of some who out-Darwin Mr. Darwin, and contending that it suggests a philosophy of matter and spirit like that of Emerson and his masters the Neo-Platonists. The form in which the author has thought best to cast his ideas is not that usually employed in such discussions, nor is it one that makes them specially intelligible to his readers. He begins with a vision of Darwin among the illustrious dead in Westminster Abbey, and then passes in phantasmagoric review the great process by which the evolution of all forms of life proceeds and ends in man. He closes with two dialogues on the bearings of the doctrine of "conflict for existence and survival of the fittest" upon philosophy, which shows or seems to show heights and depths in it that certainly are not disclosed in any of Darwin's published works. At the close of the first the dæmon of Darwin is disclosed as Socrates, who dwells especially upon the relations of Darwinism to the Greek philosophy.

Col. Olcott's little manual of Buddhism is one that has been widely circulated in both Europe and Asia. Translations into Cingalese and Burmese have been published under the official sanction of the Buddhist church in Ceylon and Burmah. Versions in French and German have made it widely accessible in Europe. Now, for the first time, it is published in its author's own country, from the English edition published at Colombo, in Ceylon. Dr. Coues agrees with its author and the Theosophists generally in ascribing great spiritual importance to Buddhism, and to the revival of this doctrine on western soil which began with Schopenhauer. He speaks of Buddhism in the language of an indiscriminating admirer, and not that of a scientific critic. He finds everything lovely in the most cheerless, hopeless and inhuman creed ever conceived by the heart of man. Even the atheism of Buddhism he construes in a pantheistic sense, and holds to be true esoterically, while exoterically the religious sentiment is given leave to conceive of creation and of deity as substantial truths. We have no expectation that this Buddhizing of the Theosophists will strike very deep roots among a people so alien to such dreaming as the Americans are, but if it should, there would be found an excellent corrective in the exhaustive analysis of the Buddhist tradition in Dr. Oldenburg's work, "Buddha, His Law, His Doctrine, and His Church."

THE DAYS OF MAKEMIE. By Rev. L. P. Bowen, D.D. Pp. 558.

With index. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

Born upon the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Dr. Bowen has pursued with indefatigable enthusiasm, through musty records and local traditions, the minutest traces of a pioneer Presbyterian clergyman upon that peninsula, and endeavored to make distinct and complete a character, which for two hundred years has been but little more than a faded reminiscence. The Pocomoke waters were the seat of Presbyterian colonization, chiefly from Ulster, in Ireland, during the reigns of the last two Stuarts, and as one of the independent factors in the history of the American church, the story of Makemie has had some importance in the internal controversies of that body. Makemie came to the Eastern Shore in 1683, soon after his ordination by an Ulster Presbytery, and exercised a kind of itinerant, or even a supervisory ministry among the scattered members of his communion over quite a wide region of southern territory. There is not enough authentic information in existence to reproduce him in his actual personality, and so from scant records and traditions a framework is built, and the color of individuality is suffused over it by means of ingenious and not unskillful use of extracts from his sermons.

But wider than this personal portraiture is the scope of Dr. Bowen's book. It is an account of the families settled on the peninsula, and a story of its development. It is also a Presbyterian polemic. All these various purposes are fused together in a species of romance. In the form of the autobiography of a lady who comes in her youth with her father from England to find freedom of worship in the colony of Lord Baltimore, a bit of animation and personal interest is diffused over this curious and entertaining mosaic. The old letters appear as the companions of the writer; her way is made to pass through the formative events of southern Maryland; the antiquities of the Eastern Shore color

the scenes and the conversation; the epoch gives occasion to display the distinctive character of Presbyterianism against the background of popery and prelacy. However entertaining the matter of this book, it is neither history nor romance, for these are impossible in such a scheme of composition. Yet the effort has unquestionably been made to keep the historic color, and also to describe actual events authentically. There is a large amount of research expended on these events, and they range from the court of James II., through George Jeffrey's ragings, and Baxter's preaching, to the cabin of some local Indian, and accounts of groceries computed in tobacco.

As far as the book deals with Quakers, Papists, Churchmen, or the general events of history, few but Presbyterians will read it with pleasure. We do not call in question Dr. Bowen's purpose to deal accurately and charitably with the events he describes, but in the attempt to reproduce the days of two hundred years ago as they seemed to a little body of settlers who regarded themselves as Christian confessors, the perspective is distorted, and Dr. Bowen is at pains to explain that he is not participator in the judgments passed by his *dramatis personæ* on their contemporaries. Distinctly then, it is not pleasant reading to revive the passions of fierce, proscriptive days. In this phase of it, the book becomes a polemic practically.

Beyond this serious fault "The Days of Makemie" has a great deal of interest. The autobiographer is a charming, and sweetly dependent and devout woman, and her friends and companions are admirable and inspiring acquaintances; the freshness of a virgin land is on these pages; and the positive local information is minute, authentic and abundant. In addition, the book gives account of the contest with Gov. Cornbury for toleration in the province of New York; it preserves a large vocabulary of words from the language of the Nanticokes; it provides an appendix of authentic records, a list of authorities, and an index. All this is diligent, conscientious and valuable work.

D. O. K.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE author of "The Fall of the American Republic," (Boston: Roberts Brothers), is perhaps a hard-working literary man, who, remembering the success of "The Battle of Dorking," was inclined to see whether the market would not take an American imitation of it. This being the case, we might partially excuse the "skit," and hope that the author found enough foolish people to buy it to yield him some cash in return. But otherwise we should say that he is one of those unhappy persons who have been brought up in the school of faultfinding and discontent with all things American, and who can see our national affairs through nothing but the bluest of glasses. He believes that the German socialists and the Irish dynamitards are a practical force in our public life, and that if they were to be strengthened by a general immigration of their class from Europe, the result might be fatal for the country. On this supposition he bases his narrative of the overthrow of the Republic, begun in popular riots against misrule like those of last year in Cincinnati, prosecuted with well devised plans by Herr Most, O'Donovan Rossa, and their followers, and consummated by an English invasion of the country in reprisal for gross outrages committed by the conspirators. This melancholy gentleman (supposing him serious), is a person who knows the people of whom he writes, both foreigners and Americans, just as well as not at all. He depicts impossible things as though they were within the range of possibility; he ascribes to people crimes to which they would no more condescend than he would. And he ignores the very existence of the conservative forces which make this government the most immovable public order in the world. Such a book can have no effect but to increase prejudices, and spread narrow judgments which have done harm enough already.

"The Lady with the Rubies" is the latest of the series of German novels translated by Mrs. A. L. Wister, which the J. B. Lippincott Company have made so popular. It may also be called one of the most pleasing of the number. The author is the favorite "E. Marlitt," in whose manner there is a judicious mingling of realism and sentiment that is found very attractive by many readers. "The Lady with the Rubies" is a ghost story that is cleared up in a sensible and natural manner. There is no unwholesome or feverish demand made upon the emotions, but circumstances are so ingeniously contrived that an air of supernaturalism is given to the earlier workings of the plot, while the explanation when it comes is not too violent. It is a decidedly agreeable tale, and Mrs. Wister has put some of her best work upon it.

Mr. J. Esten Cooke is known as a writer of considerable force and literary knowledge. He has the story-telling machinery in pretty thorough control, and has studied to good purpose some of

the best models. Yet his taste is not unimpeachable. "The Maurice Mystery" (D. Appleton & Co.) of Mr. Cooke is not at all a bad novel, as novels go, but it is not a healthy kind of book. It is not immoral in the common sense, but there is mental, as well as moral debauchery. "The Maurice Mystery" is one of those strained, restless performances, of which examples were prominently set by Wilkie Collins and Charles Reade, the effect of which, we have to believe, has been pernicious. To rush heedlessly, without thought or attention, through a mass of so-called incident for the mere purpose of reaching a climax which cannot in the nature of things satisfy, is to miss both the pleasure and value of reading. "The Maurice Mystery" is a story of a crime that is moved finally from the shoulders of innocence to the head where it should rest. The old stand-by of the sensational novelist—the court scene—is made the most of. Rightly viewed the book is tiresome.

"Barbara Heathcote's Trials," by Rosa Nouchette Carey; (J. B. Lippincott Company), is a domestic semi-juvenile tale, not unlike Miss Alcott's "Little Women" in its animating spirit. It narrates the home life of an agreeable family, in which the author is chiefly concerned in differentiating the characters of four sisters. "Barbara" herself seems rather built on the lines of Miss Alcott's popular heroine "Jo," and her "Trials" are chiefly the misunderstandings she suffers through her bluntness and candor. The tale is throughout pleasing and bright.

Rev. Jos. B. Stratton, D. D., is the author of a just issued "Manual for Church Members." (Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.) It has apparently been prepared, like some similar works, for the wants of his own parishioners. They are conceived in the spirit of Goulbourn's "Personal Religion," though falling below that excellent work in fine aroma, and in the cultivation of a refined experience. The book ends with direct counsels which remind one of Philip Doddridge, while they show that the writer had in view the guidance of the young and of people immersed in the trials and pleasures of ordinary life.

COMMUNICATIONS.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AT PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

IN a copy of THE AMERICAN of August 8th, I find the following statement: "In this State there are colleges endowed and managed by our manufacturers, in which Free Trade political economy is the recognized creed. Swarthmore and Gettysburg are instances of this," etc. As the instructor in political economy at Gettysburg, I beg leave to correct the statement so far as we are concerned. While it is true that I left Yale College fourteen years ago with predilections in favor of Free Trade, I have since then had some "experience of the actual condition of the country," and have for a number of years been a firm believer in Protection. The inference that Free Trade is inculcated here is doubtless drawn from the fact that we use a text-book written by Prof. F. A. Walker. In explanation of this fact I may remind you that Free Trade and Protection is only one of many subjects treated in a work on political economy, and a teacher is obliged to select that book which seems to him on the whole the best for his purpose. The chapter on "Protection vs. Freedom of Production" is not allowed to pass without full and free discussion. Portions of the general subject are assigned to members of the class for special investigation, with the recommendation to read books on both sides of the subject, consult statistics, and make inquiry of manufacturers and others. We have had reports on these topics fit to rejoice the heart of any protectionist. At the same time, I would not have any one infer that I press my views unduly upon my pupils. Such a course would certainly defeat the object aimed at. Our students are ordinarily mature enough to insist upon their right to think for themselves. I am more concerned to remove ignorant prejudices and to encourage the young men to draw their conclusions from what they see, than to furnish them with ready-made opinions. The net result, so far as I can judge, has been to confirm those predisposed to Protection in their faith, and to convince others that the argument is not all on one side.

JOHN A. HIMES.

Gettysburg, Pa., Aug. 14.

ART NOTES.

THE Royal Institute of Painters in water colors gave to Princess Beatrice as a bridal present an album containing over a hundred water colors and pastels, painted for the occasion by the artists of the Society. The Princess is a contributing member of the Society and has exhibited each year since its foundation. The pictures are on 12 x 18 boards, are magnificently bound in embossed leather, beautifully and appropriately decorated, and en-

closed in a silk and satin case. Among the contributors were a number of the most famous English artists in water color. The pictures were privately exhibited before presentation, and received very high praise from artists and critics.

The Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria has made several sketches of her usual residence, the palace and grounds of Laxenburg, for the great work, "Oesterreich in Wort und Bild," which her husband, assisted by the principal Austrian and Hungarian writers and artists, is preparing for publication. She was paid for them, and has deposited the amount received in a savings bank in the name of her infant daughter, the Princess Elizabeth.

Lord Cholmondeley, having too little money to keep up both the castle of his ancestors, in Cheshire, and Houghton Hall, in Norfolk, has decided to sell the latter with all its heirlooms, pictures, and bric-à-brac. His right to do so has been doubted on the ground that the "improvements" at Cholmondeley Castle which are to be made with the proceeds are not such as to warrant the sale of family treasures. The *Saturday Review* declares that there has never been such an opportunity of picking up art treasures, large and small, in England, as at the present time.

Attention has recently been directed by German art critics to a newly discovered portrait of Albert Durer, painted by himself in 1503; and it seems to have been assumed that the painter had left no other portrait of himself. In the Albertina collection of Vienna, however, there is a portrait, which bears the following inscription:—"This is a likeness of myself, made in 1484 by means of a looking-glass, when I was a child.—Albrecht Durer." The picture is drawn on tinted paper, with a silver style, and shows a freedom of design astonishing in a child.

A new Holy Family, by Correggio, has been discovered and restored, through the efforts of Herr Penther, the custodian of the Vienna Art Academy. The picture has been recolored no fewer than three times. It is, however, unspoiled in the principal details.

R. H. Parks of Boston, located now in Florence, has finished and sent home a marble statue of Washington for Grand Avenue Park, Milwaukee; a gift to that city by Miss Lizzie Plankinton.

A writer in a recent issue of the *New York Tribune* makes the following suggestions as to an appropriate design for a memorial to General Grant: "Our dead soldier was like a Doric column in his simplicity, and whatever of art shall essay to commemorate him will go widely astray if, in any service but that of truth, it aspires to sumptuousness and splendor. My idea is that on an ample granite platform, approachable by a few steps surrounding the whole, there should rise a massive quadrangular structure of like material, although of different tint if you like. The four faces of this structure should show in high reliefs of bronze the most characteristic scenes in the General's life. These need not be wholly personal, but may properly take in great or critical events in realizing which his life was a chief influential force. On the four corners should stand four colossal figures in bronze symbolizing the grand civilizing elements of our national life, as Religion, Education, Commerce and Liberty. Then out of this, as an oak out of the soil, should seem to grow a comely shaft, the incarnation of simplicity, and yet fulfilling every condition of grandeur, and with a loftiness visible from afar. This column should be crowned with the most realistic portrait-statue of colossal dimensions, with features and pose so true to life that the beholder from below shall seem to be speaking to him. This is a severe test of artistic genius, it is true, but yet not impossible with a subject of such marked individualities visible in face and form. I think we should seek constantly to impress on the people of this land that the memory of so great a man and soldier and so pure a patriot as General Grant is worthy of the most costly offering that art can create."

SCIENCE NOTES.¹

HERR Hilt of the Prussian fire-damp commission says, as the outcome of a long series of practical experiments on the very fine coal-dust of Pluto mine in Westphalia, that "there can be no doubt, that, with this kind of dust, the flame could be lengthened out to any desired length, provided the gallery and layer of dust on its floor were made equally long." Differences in chemical composition do not appear to have so much effect in controlling the length of flame produced by a given dust as the comparative fineness of the particles. The French commission finally pronounced that coal-dust is an element of very secondary importance; but the Prussian commission, partly from the large scale upon which it worked, and partly from the natural fineness of the dust upon which it experimented, has arrived at the opposite conclusion. One

of the most violent explosions on record recently occurred in the Camphausen colliery; and it is generally admitted that coal-dust, not fire-damp, was the principal cause of destruction.

Miss Alice Lamb, a student of Professor Holden's at the Washburn observatory, publishes in the July number of the *Sidereal Messenger* a critical discussion of the Willet's Point latitude observations, which appear to show a decrease in the latitude of that place during the last five years. By selecting the best-determined stars, and by rejecting the observations with one of the instruments, and the work of some observers whose probable errors are about twice as large as the probable errors of those whose work is retained, she concludes that "there is perhaps strong reason to attribute the systematic change of latitude" to errors of observation, as Gen. Abbot has suggested.

The Berlin Society for the Advancement of Manufactures has offered a prize of fifteen hundred marks for the best essay on the progress, present position, and capacity of application, of the photo-mechanic process for the reproduction of drawings, woodcuts, copperplates, oil-paintings, and photographic representations of nature, with a comparative review of its results.

The commission appointed by the Belgian government to experiment on Pasteur's method of protecting cattle and sheep from anthrax by inoculation with the attenuated virus, have published their report. They find, from very numerous vaccinations which have been performed at Hervé since the spring of 1883, on farms where anthrax breaks out every year, that Pasteur's method preserves both sheep and cattle from the disease. No case of anthrax has been observed among a thousand fully-grown cattle which have been vaccinated, while the non-vaccinated died, as usual. As regards the duration of the protective influence, it has been found to be one year for young animals in the proportion of ninety per cent., and at least two years for all mature animals. They confirm M. Pasteur's statement that places where animals which have died of anthrax have been buried are dangerous, the soil retaining the germs.

Professor Milne has been engaged in researches on the oscillation of sea-level in the Kurile Islands. He finds that the two islands Iturup and Kunashiri form the first two of the series of stepping-stones which connect Japan, by means of Kamtschatka, with Asia. They contain a greater proportion of rounded hills and of deeply-cut valleys than any of the islands farther north, and may therefore be regarded as older than those which are built up entirely of finely formed volcanic cones. The neighboring island of Urup presents appearances similar to these two. The formation of an island like Iturup probably commenced as a number of volcanic peaks forming islands, which were subsequently elevated, of which there are indications in the stratified rocks and terrace formations. All the appearances, however, which Professor Milne has ascribed to a rising of the land, might, he observes, be also explained by rising and lowering of the sea, such as that which Mr. Croll argues might be produced by the accumulation of ice at the pole; and the fact that the height of the terraces increases northwards appears to confirm this view.

The geological survey of Pennsylvania has now collected the various maps of the Panther-Creek and other coal-basins of the state, to form part I. of its "grand atlas" of the anthracite coal-fields. It contains twenty-six sheets relating to the eastern end of the western, middle, and southern fields in four counties of the eastern part of the state. They have been published before by instalments, but their collection into a single atlas marks a welcome stage of that part of the work under the superintendence of Mr. Ashburner.

COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPHY.¹

COMPOSITE Photography is the combining of a number of photographic images of similar objects in such a manner as to produce one single image, representing the characteristics of all. In other words, it is a method of getting the average looks of things having a typical relation. The method was first put into practice by Dr. Francis Galton, F. R. S. The aspects of countenance supposed to indicate certain diseases, he expected to represent by this means. He extended the idea in attempting to represent family types, criminal types, etc., conceiving that an average of many individual faces would sink minor differences and preserve the grand peculiarities of their respective classes.

To Mr. Walter R. Furness, of this city, belongs the credit of being the first here to employ this process. This was early in this year, for the copious illustration of a valuable work on Shakespeare portraiture soon to be issued by Lindsay & Co. Mr. Furness's work is the first in the world, I believe to use Composite Photography analytically, for the creation of a reliable historic likeness.

So much for the idea and intention of composite photography. Next how is it produced?

¹A paper read before the Franklin Institute, (Philadelphia), June 17, 1885, by W. Curtis Taylor.

¹From *Science*, August 7.

It is to be supposed that everybody here knows enough of photography to understand that, to produce an effect on a sensitized plate in the camera, capable of being developed afterward into a perfect image, a given exposure, longer or shorter, is required. Then it will readily be conceived that a fraction of this exposure will produce an effect proportionately faint; and that if two or more such effects be caught on the plate, one upon another, the result will be a compound of all; and if the objects were of nearly equal intensity and the separate exposures the same, no one of these objects would preponderate above another in the combined result. For it must be remembered that the impression, before it is developed, is simply an invisible chemical change wrought on the plate, and is not of the nature of a picture having thickness and density. I make this remark here because some persons have asked whether the last impression made on a negative would not dominate those under it. In this gross sense there is no such thing as "over" or "under" in such an instance.

The exact manner of getting these impressions superposed on the sensitive plate I will now try to show. In the first place the photographs to be combined are all reduced as near as may be to the same size. Those portions which it is most important to fit are brought into juxtaposition by the following means. In the case of human portraits, the line of the eyes is made to correspond with a thread stretched across a light open frame; and the centre of the space between the eyes to correspond with a thread at right angles with the first. These threads are permanently attached to the frame, which also has pierced through it, at its corners, four small holes. A block is provided with four pins agreeing with the holes in the frame. We now take one of the unmounted photographs to be combined, and laying the frame over it so as to make the threads correspond with the eyes in the portrait, we puncture the photograph through the holes in the frame and slip it by means of these holes upon the pins of the block. This is done successively with all the photographs to be copied. If they have been made to scale and carefully wired, the eyes in the whole pile will be very nearly one above another, and the mouths also will match as well as circumstances will admit.

The block with the suspended photographs is now placed before the camera, and each photograph is exposed in turn, for such a portion of the whole time as would be required for one good exposure as may be determined by the number of the pictures combined. In the case of the first series of 17, which will now be shown, I think each individual had but 5 seconds. This being but one-seventeenth of the time, it is impossible that any of these men is shown in the composite to be next placed on the screen. But before we remove our friends, we must introduce them. They are the officers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, for this present year. All but three are from originals we made last summer. You know most of them by reputation. They are:

Profs. Cope, Lesley, Newton, Hilgard, Putnam, James, Hall, Langley, Morse, Eaton, N. H. Winchell, Wormley, Thurston, Eddy, Springer, John Townbridge and Newcomb.

We have in this composite a new man whom the world has never seen; and, from the nature of his make-up we can criticise him to his face without making any hard feelings. He is a "nice-looking" fellow, but I do not think he looks particularly "smart," as we Americans say. From this composite you will see that the average scientist does not live behind spectacles. The average scientist, also, does not part his hair in the middle. It is true he has a rather giddy shirt front, but that only shows the want of uniformity, among his components in the matter of dress. But you ought to hear what some of him say about him.

Prof. Cope, in his sententious way, says he looks "silly." Prof. Thurston says he is "a pretty good-looking fellow." He agrees that he does not look strong in any one direction, but thinks he might do well if he had a powerful incentive, and at any rate has not the narrow look of a specialist. Prof. Morse says: "Your remarks concerning the absence of force in the picture interested me greatly, and I do not see why you are not justified." Prof. Winchell says: "The man you make by mixing us all up seems to have no strong trait of character. He is an average Anglo-Saxon of the nineteenth century, and seems ready, if waked up to it, to take up any business; but he don't look as if he would undertake it without strong impelling circumstances."

On the other hand, a letter from Sir Wm. Thomson, received this week, says: "The composite of the 'seventeen officers of the A. A. S. seems like Prof.——— (naming one of them). Indeed, when we first saw it, without noticing it was a composite, we thought it was he."

When we come to consider, later on, the results of composite photography and the limitations of its usefulness, there will be something more to say about the weakening effect of these averages, which I have here only hinted at.

Our next series is not pleasing to the eye, but has interest as representing the very opposite of the cast of countenance we have been considering. We are allowed for this purpose the use of some of the portraits of the Rogues' Gallery, at Fifth and Chestnut streets. There are four representatives of the ten used in making the composite which is to follow. It did not seem necessary to show the whole of the originals employed. One of these men was a murderer. I think you will have no difficulty in picking him out. The rest were burglars and general thieves.

Looking, now, at the composite from these brutal and mean faces, we shall see that, just as the composite of the wise men did not look so very wise, so that of these vile men does not look quite vile. This new man has an ignorant, stolid, and, as one has said, a "hunted" look, but nothing worse. If, then, it is the case that this averaging process, however entertaining, has limits to its scientific value in one direction, we must look farther to establish its claims to serious consideration. Dr. Galton himself says that this process has a beautifying effect upon indifferent-looking human subjects. Just to this extent, then, it fails of useful application.

Why this process should fail of useful application where its subjects are multiform, is not hard to perceive. It is well understood that we can make waves of water and waves of sound interlock so as to produce rest and silence. And thus, if we take away the strong individuality that marks prominence of character, we take away its forcefulness. In our new scientific friend, to use a figure from the phrenologists' lingo, we have a man entirely without bumps. The grand part of one man's head happening over

the inferior part of another's has done leveling work; and in these representations the average of the great men is not great, and the average of the vile men is not vile.

But when we work with distinctly marked groups of closely allied objects, then there is no drawback to the scientific and historical value of this method. Such example you will find in our next series.

Here we have seventeen original and contemporaneous pictures of Washington; seven being profile views of the face, five three-quarter faces, and five midway between these. We are indebted to Mr. W. S. Baker, of this city, for the use of these valuable originals, many of which without his kindness would have been practically inaccessible.

The earnest interest attaching to the three Washingtons, the composites now placed before you, has been recognized by the Smithsonian Institution, by the National Army Museum, by two distinguished authors who have published works on Washington portraiture, and by various scientific correspondents.

In looking over these heads of Washington, by fourteen independent artists, you cannot fail to be impressed with the strange diversity among them. Some you would utterly fail to recognize. Yet they are all by careful artists, who must have had reputation at the time, and who testify as eye-witnesses. But how different their testimony!

Now just as in legal investigations we get the truth by putting together what all the witnesses say, and rejecting the unsupported contrarieties of the individuals among them, so here. What one artist depicted and the others did not, is sunk out of sight, being so faintly shown in the composite. Four-fifths of the photographic exposure is too much for one-fifth. The burden of the testimony is all against that artist. For example, Stuart's, with its short, bunchy nose, which has long been the popular Washington, should now be discredited. It is not nearly so like the average as Trumbull's; which, indeed, has always been the favorite with a few, but has never been popularized.

It is a remarkable demonstration of the value of this method, so applied, that while the individual Washingtons in each of these three groups bear so little resemblance to each other, their respective composites do represent one and the same man. These composites are now placed side by side, that you may see that each group of artists, as a group, tells the same story; and doubtless, as it is the sifting of the testimony of fourteen-eye witnesses, it is a true one.

I consider this remarkable unanimity the crowning feature of these newly created likenesses of the Father of his country; and an earnest of other good things that may be hoped for from this new department of photography.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

It seems that the "Life of Goethe," which the New Goethe Society proposes to publish, is to be the work of several hands. It will not only relate to the events in Goethe's life, but will consider the great writer under various aspects as poet, statesman, scientific investigator, etc. etc., and each aspect will be treated by a specialist. It is said that the outline of the scheme has been sketched by the Grand Duchess of Weimar herself, who invited the veteran historian, Leopold von Ranke, to write a "Tableau Historique," descriptive of Goethe's times, as an introduction to the work. It seems, however, that the series of Goethe publications will open with "Madame Goethe's Letters to the Duchess Anna Amelia of Weimar." The Grand Duchess has handed over the Goethe archives in Weimar to the guardianship of the newly appointed Director, Professor Eric Schmidt.

Mr. Harrison Weir has completed his book for this year, "Animal Stories, Old and New."—The Lippincotts' Paper Novel Series has been highly successful; over 250,000 copies have been sold; Rosa Carey's "Not Like Other Girls" has been one of the most pronounced hits of the series.—It is intended to urge upon the British authorities that copies of the departmental publications of the government should be distributed to the provincial libraries.

Miss Braddon's novel "Ishmael," continues in large demand. Of the cheap edition just issued by the publishers, Messrs. J. & R. Maxwell, the number printed was larger than that of a similar issue of any previous work by the same author, and it was exhausted within two days of publication. This is remarkable, considering that Miss Braddon's list of novels comprises nearly fifty in number, and shows how well she has succeeded in maintaining and increasing her popularity.

"A Country Girl" is the title of a new book, by Susan Coolidge, the scene of which is laid in Newport.—Harper and Bros. have sold the plates of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson's "Century of Dishonor" to Roberts Brothers, who will soon issue a new edition.—Messrs. Roberts Brothers also announce an illustrated edition of "The Sermon on the Mount," with designs by leading artists, and an introduction by Edward Everett Hale; and an illustrated edition of "Favorite Poems," by Jean Ingelow.

A timely publication is the *North American Review's* attractive pamphlet-volume giving the sculptor Bartholdi's own descriptions of his statue of Liberty. The essay itself is entertaining and valuable, and it is profusely interspersed with spirited pictures, showing the vast work at various stages of its construction. It is much the best sketch of this famous enterprise that has appeared, and as it is worth preserving for itself, and as the proceeds are to be devoted to the Pedestal Fund, it deserves a large sale. Copies can be obtained of the *North American Review*, 30 Lafayette Place, New York. Price 75 cents.

The question whether or not the English language would wholly supersede the French in Canada has been much discussed by educators in that country. The latest opinion on the subject is that of Professor Rivet, who, in an address before the University of New Brunswick, maintained that the hope of doing away with the French language, although the French-speaking class formed only one-third of the population of Canada, must be abandoned forever, and that the fact of there being two languages in Canada must be distinctly recognized. He said this was due to the rapid increase of the French element, and to its influence in all social, commercial, political and educational centres.

Mr. Edward Arber has now ready for issue to the subscribers thereof, a quarto volume of the first three books in English relating to America. The first is entitled "Of the newe landes and of ye people found by the messengers of the kyng of portugale, named Emanuel." It was probably printed in 1511, by Jan Van Dresborch, a contemporary of Wynkyn de Worde and Richard Pynson, and is the first English book containing the word "America," in the form "Armerica." The second and third of these reprints are translations and compilations by Richard Eden, private secretary to Lord Burghley, from the writings of Pietro Martin, Sebastian Munster and Sebastian Cabot, and were published in London in 1553 and 1555. It was no doubt from these books that Francis Drake obtained his knowledge of the Spanish Main.

Mr. W. H. Venable in "The Coming Man, and other Essays," will issue early in the winter, through a Cincinnati house, a book embodying some of his educational experiences and literary studies.—An original title for a series, perhaps a good one when you get used to it, is "Traveler's-Joy Books," announced in London by Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; the series is to be made up of recognized masterpieces, and will open with "Don Quixote."—Yet another publishing novelty is the "Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes," (Longman & Co.) to be devoted to illustrated volumes dealing with British field sports, games, etc. The Duke of Beaufort will edit it, and among the field contributors will be the Duke himself, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Suffolk, Viscount Bury, and Lord Walsingham.

The fall and holiday announcements of Lee & Shephard include a "History of England," by M. J. Guest, revised by Francis H. Underwood; "The Young People's England," by George Makepeace Towle; "Anna, the Professor's Daughter," by Marie Daal, a novel, translated from the Dutch by Col. Charles Mueller; and the "Satin-Wood Box" by J. T. Trowbridge.

The first volume of the splendid memorial "Works of Thomas Bewick" has just been issued by Mr. Bernard Quaritch to the subscribers. The book was announced in 1882, but was delayed through the deaths of Miss Isabella Bewick and Mr. Robert Ward, the printer. The last volume—the fifth—will be prefaced and annotated by Mr. Austin Dobson.—With respect to the encyclopedic work, "Austria-Hungary in Word and Picture," which is being prepared under the patronage of the Crown Prince of Austria, it is announced that there will be fifteen books, having two volumes each, and that the volumes are to be issued fortnightly from December 1st next. The first, which is now ready for the press, will treat of the ethnography, geology, zoology, botany, and climate of the empire.

Mr. S. R. Van Campen, of New York, who has made an especial study of the Arctic explorations of Hollanders, has been carefully examining the material on this topic in the British museum. He proposes to revise "The Dutch in the Arctic Seas," adding some of these new matters.—The N. Y. Tribune believes that international copyright has something to do on both sides of the ocean. It says: "Not long ago was announced an oddly named 'Britannia Series of Cheap Popular Books,' of which the first eight numbers were all stolen from American authors—and as yet the series only extends to the eighth number."—There were published in Sweden during 1884 1134 books. Fiction, with 184 titles, stands at the head, and Philosophy, Temperance and Statistics, each with 9 titles, are at the bottom of the list.

Apropos of the new Boston firm of Ticknor & Co., it is interesting to note that the first appearance of the name of Ticknor, as connected with the publishing business, was in 1832, when William D. Ticknor, the father of Messrs. B. H. and T. B. Ticknor, took possession of the "Old Corner" bookstore. Mr. W. D. Ticknor carried on the book business with Mr. John Allen, the firm being known as Allen & Ticknor, until 1834, when Mr. Ticknor carried it on alone until 1845, when Messrs. John Reed, Jr., and James T. Fields came into the house. In the spring of 1864 Mr. W. D. Ticknor died in Philadelphia while in this city with Hawthorne. Subsequently his son, Howard M. Ticknor, a graduate of Harvard, came into the firm, and the famous house of Ticknor & Fields held the leading place among American publishers for over twenty years.

By special arrangement with the widow of Hugh Conway, Henry Holt & Co. will publish his novel, "A Family Affair."—C. P. Johnson has prepared two volumes of hints to collectors of Thackeray and Dickens.—Elliot Stock, London, has recently issued an interesting little work by James Chapman on "Old Rare Books."—Mr. Percy Greg is preparing a "History of the United States" which John Murray, London, will publish in two volumes.

The latest of the excellent series of railroad and sectional maps published by Warner & Foote, Minneapolis, is a map of Iowa which contains all the valuable features of previous publications of the kind by this firm, and to which we have had pleasure at various times in directing attention. These state maps are issued in pocket form and at a nominal price.

The Academy of Aug. 1st, contains an Arabic poem by Habeb Anthony Salmore in memory of W. S. W. Vaux, M. A., F. R. S., late Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society.—Dr. Friedlander's translation of Vols. II. and III. of Maimonides' *Moreh Nebuchim* is ready.—Dr. Christian D. Ginsburg, in a letter to the *Athenaeum*, states that he possesses a copy of Kinchis' Hebrew Grammar (the *Michlol*) of 1524, about 10 years older than the copy supposed by Zedner and Steinschneider to have been the *editio princeps*.

Julian Hawthorne is among the literary gentlemen suggested for foreign consulates.—Under the title, "The Light of Asia and the Light of the World," an American writer, Mr. S. H. Kellogg, is about to publish, through Cassell & Co., a comparative study of Buddhism and Christianity. Cassell & Co., also announce that they have purchased the copyright and plates of the series of "Minature Poets," from Messrs. Kent & Co., and that the books in future will be issued under the title of "Cassell's Minature Library of the Poets."

Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell writes from Winchester, Eng., to the *American Bookseller* as follows: "I have just read in the *Athenaeum* for July 11th, a notice of the 'Life of Mary Wolstonecraft Godwin,' the new volume of the 'Eminent Women Series,' edited by Mr. Ingram. Though my name is on the title-page, the book is not mine as I wrote it, and as it appeared in

the American edition published by Messrs. Roberts Brothers, of Boston. For this reason I think I should be allowed space for a few lines of explanation in answer to your critic. Otherwise I should not feel warranted in objecting publicly to his criticism. The book was published in America early in the winter. It was then prepared for publication in England. This preparation consisted in much cutting down and many changes by the English editor, in which work I was not once consulted. Indeed, I knew nothing of it until I was told it was too late for me even to see the proof-sheets. Such revision and editing are very apt, I think, to make a book lose whatever little life it may originally have possessed, and any analysis it contained seem 'cursory.'"

NOTES ON PERIODICALS.

IN Lippincott's for September, Mr. Charles Morris deals with the scientific investigations of Spiritualism, by Wallace, Crooks, and other inquirers, and succeeds in making an entertaining article without committing himself to any of the extravagances with which the subject is generally surrounded. This article may be called the feature of the number. Lippincott's continues to make a prominent feature of fiction. A large proportion of this number is of that character, and it has a good average readableness. Mr. F. C. Baylor's Serial, "On This Side," is concluded. It has considerable merit.

The Bay State Monthly has changed hands, being now published by a newly incorporated company, and with August issues the first number of a new series, following No. 3, of Volume III. The Monthly is devoted to the History, Biography, Literature and material interests of Massachusetts, by formal announcement, and the contents of the number before us are almost exclusively local. They should for this very reason, of course, have especial interest for New England people, who make a reading world of themselves. Among the contents are a sketch of Governor John A. Andrew, accompanied with a fine steel likeness, and articles on "The City of Worcester," and "Nantasket Beach." (Boston: Bay State Monthly Co.)

The most interesting article of the current (September) number of the *Magazine of Art* is a paper on Daniel Chodowiecki, the Polish artist, by Austin Dobson, with a number of reproductions of his pictures. The Magazine has done much valuable work lately in articles of this class, and the Chodowiecki paper is one of the most valuable of the series. Other excellent illustrated articles, are "The River Dart," by J. Arthur Blaikie, and "A Convent Room at Parma," by Julia Cartwright. The frontispiece is a reproduction of Alma Tadema's effective Grosvenor Gallery picture, "Who Is It?" (New York publishers, Messrs. Cassell & Co.)

The North American Review gives an article embracing agreeable anecdotes about the famous war senators by ex-Sergeant-at-Arms French, under the title "Reminiscences of Famous Americans," which are to be continued, and which will form part of a volume to be presently issued. A paragraph from the publisher declares that if this prospective book shall equal this forecastalment of the scheme "it will be one of the famous works of modern literature;" without going this exact length we are willing to admit that Mr. French's anecdotes are very entertaining. An article which will excite equal attention is "Grant's Memorial: What Shall It Be?" discussed by a symposium consisting of Launt Thompson, Karl Gerhardt, O. L. Warner, Wilson McDonald, W. H. Beard, Calvert Vaux, Henry Van Brunt, and Clarence Cook. Here are men of authority in sculpture, painting, architecture and art criticism, and what they say is of course worth heeding. The conception and working up of articles like this is editorial work of the best kind.

The Overland Monthly for August has articles of importance on "Early Horticulture in California" by Charles Howard Shinn; "The Battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge," by J. W. A. Wright; and "The Metric System," by John Le Conte. There are other papers of hardly less value, but these are the leaders. The Overland consistently maintains a high literary standard.

A feature of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s *Literary Bulletin* for August is a sketch of what certain publications of the house do for the various localities which attract summer visitors. A large share of the best recent writing has been suggested by these scenes.

DRIFT.

—In a letter from Copenhagen, to the *Philadelphia Press*, Mr. Robert P. Porter says: "I had the pleasure (honor, I suppose I should say) of meeting the King while here, and found him a tall, mild-mannered man, with compact gray side-whiskers, not particularly imposing in appearance, with little appreciation of poetry, science or art, but sociable, and, for a monarch, I should imagine, very condescending. He speaks English indifferently, and apologizes for his bad pronunciation by saying: 'My son-in-law, as you doubtless know, is the Prince of Wales, and I really ought to speak better English than I do.'"

He strolls round the streets of Copenhagen accompanied by two large dogs. Professor Anderson and I met him thus attended one afternoon. He was in uniform, a dark blue coat, and light blue trousers. His majesty greeted with marked courtesy our minister, and, as the sidewalk was narrow, stepped into the road, insisting that we should occupy the pavement.

—"The national statue to General Grant," says the *Providence Journal*, "should be himself on horseback, as he looked, full of calm determination and strength, upon the field of battle. No monumental pile could be so impressive as this."

—The statistics of railways for 1884 show that, notwithstanding the increase of service, there was, for the first time in the history of railways in this country, a decline in earnings instead of a gain. The number of passengers carried was 22,127,880 greater than in 1883, or 334,814,529, and the number of tons of freight transported one mile was about 14 per cent. greater, but the aggregate earnings were \$53,088,016 less, or \$770,684,908, and the owners of the \$7,676,399,054 stock and bonds received only \$83,244,835 in dividends, or \$8,807,713 less than in 1883.

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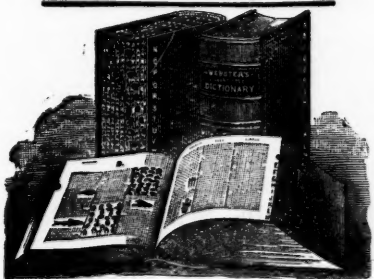
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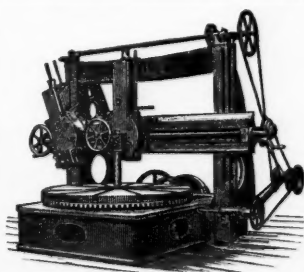
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